

not believe Dr. Friedmann would be interfered with.

"I hardly think that the County Medical Society will take steps against him, considering what is at stake," the Commissioner said, "and the Board of Health will certainly not interfere."

Dr. Lederle's opinion, however, ran counter to a member of the society, who said the experiments were premature in view of the provisions of the law.

"Dr. Friedmann claims," he said, "to be on the road to conquering the greatest enemy of mankind. This will be the biggest thing in medical history—if he fails it will be a colossal fiasco."

Dr. E. G. Thrash, of Atlanta, who described himself as a specialist in tuberculosis, was present at the test in Dr. Mannheimer's office, and gave the following description of what happened. Dr. Thrash's account varied in minor particulars from the account given later in the evening at the Friedmann headquarters in the Ansonia:

"In each of the cases treated by Dr. Friedmann to-day," said Dr. Thrash, "a chart was displayed showing a history of the case. After some little delay operations began, with none of the show of nervousness said to have been a feature of the Thursday demonstration. All the needles were properly sterilized, and Dr. Friedmann's technique was beyond reproach."

Dr. Thrash thought there were fifteen cases, one with tuberculosis of the knee, two of the hip and twelve with pulmonary tuberculosis. The cases were beyond the incipient stage, he said, but only moderately advanced. Five of those treated were men, five women and five children. Dr. Thrash said all were enjoined to absolute secrecy.

#### Patients Refuse to Talk.

None of the patients who left the 51st street house would make any comment on what happened inside. One tall chap said: "Excuse me, I might prejudice myself with Dr. Friedmann if I said a word."

Dr. Benjamin, the Berlin discoverer's assistant, with the help of Dr. Vidal-Hundt, talked a little of the day's happenings. Neither Dr. Arthur Friedmann, the brother, nor Dr. Friedrich Franz put in appearance. Dr. Benjamin said seventeen cases in all had been treated at Dr. Mannheimer's office. One case of tuberculosis is of the hip, two of the knee, two of the kidney and eleven of pulmonary phthisis. Names of the patients and physicians who submitted them were withheld. Dr. Benjamin was in a jubilant mood. "The knee case," he said, "was a very interesting one, in view of the fact that the physician who had the case in charge is a well known specialist on knee tuberculosis, and he had decided that an immediate operation was necessary on the knee joint of the patient; who was a young man."

The doctor's trip from the Ansonia to Dr. Mannheimer's was not his only mysterious move of the day. He stole off in a taxicab in the morning and saw Dr. Brannan, of Bellevue Hospital. It is expected that the Friedmann headquarters will be the scene to-day of preliminaries to a test by the United States government. Dr. John F. Anderson, of the Hygienic Laboratory, and Surgeon Arthur M. Stimson had left Washington last night and will meet Dr. Friedmann here to-day.

They will work with him and take cultures to the hygienic laboratory for tests and use upon monkeys.

Secretary de Vidal-Hundt was not prepared to make a definite statement in regard to the government tests, but said they would probably begin to-day.

#### To Report on Demonstration.

Dr. Julius Broder, who voiced with considerable impetuosity his disapproval of Dr. Friedmann's methods after witnessing the first administration of the culture in the People's Hospital, said yesterday that the report of the committee appointed by the medical board of the hospital to view the operation would be made to the County Medical Society on Monday or Tuesday. The report would contain no opinions either prejudicial or favorable to the "cure," he said, but would simply state facts.

The physicians present at the administration, Dr. Broder said, had recovered several drops of the culture after the operation, which they examined under the microscope. So far as he had been able to determine, there was nothing in the preparation except the turtle bacilli. He doubted extremely whether the animal culture would have any effect on human beings.

Since the publication of his criticism of Dr. Friedmann, letters and messages have poured in to Dr. Broder, he said, agreeing with his viewpoint and offering to treat the cases which the German specialist refused to accept. Dr. Louis Bradford Couch, of Nyack, who said he had treated a number of severe cases successfully, wrote:

"How silly of any one to think that a patient with a shrunken atrophic skin, with 250,000 pores closed against exhalation of the gases of combustion, with lungs partly gone, can recover with an injection of turtle bacilli."

#### GRAIN SHIPPER FINED \$5,000

Philadelphia Man Forwarded Product at Illegal Freight Rate.

Savannah, March 8.—A jury in the United States Court returned a verdict to-day in the case of L. F. Miller & Sons, of Philadelphia, charged with shipping grain at a rate below the published tariff. He was fined \$5,000 and costs. Morris F. Miller was acquitted.

Those members of the gang who patronized any other gambling house were threatened with trouble, and two of the men who braved this penalty were sent to the island as vagrants, presumably by the influence of the police official. It was from these two disgruntled members of the gang that the story got to the District Attorney's investigators.

With it came the specific details of the "workings" of one case last summer, in which the victim was relieved of a roll of \$3,400. According to this information, the \$3,400 was divided as follows: \$200 to the pickpocket, \$800 to the girl, \$500 to the hotel keeper and \$2,000 to the police official.

Rosie Hertz, who was convicted last week in Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house, will be sent to the penitentiary to-morrow for one year. Justice Lehman, of the Supreme Court, denied a certificate of reasonable doubt in her case yesterday, and as that was the last possible intervention the woman will have to serve her sentence. She is said to have amassed a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of her "business" on the East side.

#### ARE YOU ENTERTAINING?

Talent for all socials, concerts and entertainments will be found on page 2, part 5.—Adv.

## MORE HARLEM GRAFT PAYERS MAY TESTIFY

Tales of Prospective Witnesses Expected to Draw the Net Closer About Sweeney.

### WHITMAN ON NEW TRAIL

Investigators Learn How Small Gang of Men and Women Fleeced Visitors from Out of Town.

Two prospective witnesses who paid inspectors graft for gambling privileges to another collector for Sweeney, not previously mentioned, were in communication with District Attorney Whitman's investigators yesterday and will appear before the grand jury this week. From their evidence, it is believed, two more graft indictments will be found leading to Sweeney through this collector, who is said to be Sweeney's nephew.

Four more hotelkeepers of Harlem, who said they had paid money to both Duffy and his predecessor in the job of inspector's collector, will also be grand jury witnesses to-morrow, and while the District Attorney feels that he has enough against Duffy and Sweeney now, he will lay up all possible information from these sources on the basis of which he can question and examine "Jimmy" Wren, the retired patrolman, who was known as former Inspector Hussey's right hand man when Hussey commanded the Harlem district. Wren is an expected visitor at the District Attorney's office early this week, but will probably be held off until the evidence concerning him is all in. Then he will have his chance to explain it, and if his explanations involve his former chief, as it is thought they will, he will likely have the opportunity of testifying before the grand jury, which would give him immunity.

#### Believe Duffy Will Weaken.

Friends of Sergeant Peter J. Duffy, Sweeney's man, reported yesterday that Whitman's investigators that Duffy had decided not to stand for any punishment that he could dodge, and the belief is strong in the prosecutor's office that before Duffy is put on trial on the first of the indictments against him he will agree to plead guilty and take a suspended sentence in return for his evidence against Sweeney.

These tentative proffers of help from Duffy's unofficial representatives were met with the statement that if Duffy held out so long that Sweeney himself either confessed or was convicted the prosecution against Duffy would be pushed to the limit.

The change from the previous independent attitude of the police officials accused of grafting in the Harlem district was brought about largely by the appearance of John Tonjes, the proprietor of the Colonial Hotel, who testified on Friday before the grand jury. Tonjes is known to all the police and hangers-on of the police in the Harlem "ring." His place has been a rendezvous for the men who were concerned in the small and large phases of the Harlem graft, and the fact that he had testified as to his relations with "Jimmy" Wren when Wren was Hussey's man has thrown fear into every one concerned in the uptown graft.

Tonjes's decision to testify, it was said yesterday, represents the general attitude of a number of hotelkeepers in Harlem, who, though conforming to the letter, if not the spirit of the law, were in the habit of paying protection money to avoid the possibility of a "frame-up" arrest.

With the Harlem graft payers moving so unanimously in the direction of the grand jury witness chair, there was a feeling in Mr. Whitman's office yesterday that the next week would prove to be more fruitful of results in the graft inquiry than any preceding period since the Rosenthal murder.

Hartigan, one of Sweeney's men, will be put on trial on Wednesday for perjury, and Mr. Whitman is confident of a conviction. Duffy will probably be called in next, if he has not gone over to the District Attorney's side by that time. In the mean time the Hussey matter will be probed to the bottom, and, coincidentally, the activities of the other captains who served under both Sweeney and Hussey will be looked into.

#### New Source of Graft Found.

Whitman's investigators turned up a new source of graft yesterday, which will probably lead eventually to a civilian at Police Headquarters. According to this story, a small gang of men and women, who confined their operations to the "white light" section between 34th and 46th streets, worked this game under the general direction of a man at Police Headquarters.

The girls in the gang made a practice of getting acquainted with visitors from out of town, either in the railroad terminals or in hotels, and after getting their victims into a compromising situation gave the signal to the gangster who "worked" with them to do his part. This consisted in a sort of pickpocket variation of the old "creeper" game.

The women always selected certain Raines law hotels to which to take their victims, and the hotel keeper, as well as the others concerned in the game, were protected by the police official. The peculiar angle to the situation comes from the fact that the men in the gang were, without exception, given to gambling the "easy money," and the police official in his greed for every possible cent ordered them to patronize a certain gambling house on Seventh avenue, extensively owned by a notorious gang leader and an ex-firefighter.

Those members of the gang who patronized any other gambling house were threatened with trouble, and two of the men who braved this penalty were sent to the island as vagrants, presumably by the influence of the police official. It was from these two disgruntled members of the gang that the story got to the District Attorney's investigators.

With it came the specific details of the "workings" of one case last summer, in which the victim was relieved of a roll of \$3,400. According to this information, the \$3,400 was divided as follows: \$200 to the pickpocket, \$800 to the girl, \$500 to the hotel keeper and \$2,000 to the police official.

Rosie Hertz, who was convicted last week in Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house, will be sent to the penitentiary to-morrow for one year. Justice Lehman, of the Supreme Court, denied a certificate of reasonable doubt in her case yesterday, and as that was the last possible intervention the woman will have to serve her sentence. She is said to have amassed a comfortable fortune in the pursuit of her "business" on the East side.

## WOMAN EXPLAINS WHY "COPS" GRAFT

Continued from first page.

to buy his mattress, pillow, bed linen and blankets and also pay a woman every month for making his bed at the station house. Beside this, there was never a month at that time when he was not taxed for flowers or something else.

"We were forced to do all this on the beggarly salary of \$900, minus 2 per cent for pension fund. What was the inevitable result? We were forced to go into debt for uniforms, and to live on inferior food. This, with the irregular hours and exposure to the winter weather, run my husband down and he was home sick for two months with pneumonia. I was run down, as were also our two children.

#### On Half Pay Two Months.

"He was home on half pay for two months. In order to pay for medicine and proper nourishment I had to buy at the grocer's, butcher's and baker's by the month, and, of course, was charged more, therefore. Then I had a terrible time trying to pay his insurance, the only thing left to me and the children in case of my husband's death.

"At the end of the first year our third child was born, and I was so run down from hard work and lack of proper food and worry of trying to manage on a small salary, and my husband's sickness making it still smaller, that I became melancholy and nearly lost my mind. At the end of the third year our fourth child was born. For this expense I borrowed \$133 on my husband's insurance policy. We have never been able to pay this debt on our policy. When my husband was on five years he was laid up with rheumatism for three months. During this time the P. W. B. A.'s Association sent me a gift of \$25 to help me out.

"With regard to the purchase of clothing I would say that I bought mostly on the installment plan, but I found this such a drag, and I was charged so much, that I tried another plan during 1912, that of getting some at a time and paying for some in thirty days. But when the real winter set in during December there was so much winter clothing wanted at once that I could not buy that way, so I borrowed \$50 and have since returned \$10 of same."

In Miss Beavers's investigation a careful tabulation was made of the salaries patrolmen were receiving before they went on the force at \$800. The tabulations are based on the information obtained from one hundred policemen. In almost every instance it was found that they were getting considerably more than \$800 a year, being led to make the temporary sacrifice at the prospect of getting a steady job, with the promise of a pension at the end. But in experience they have found they sacrificed much more than they thought.

To the question, "What entertainments do the family enjoy together?" the answers were: "None; not been to a theatre since my husband joined the force; occasionally go to movies together, but very seldom;" "No theatre, no balls, no 'rackets' since my husband went on the force;" "I haven't been out with my husband since on the force;" "Can't have many friends in, because must keep house quiet in daytime so patrolman can rest." As for family or social life for the husbands, there was practically none.

#### Many Forced to Borrow.

In answer to the question as to whether money was ever borrowed, Miss Beavers said: "We found that most of the policemen answer in the affirmative. One told me if he found a man on his post who had to borrow as much as he did he would have to arrest him for vagrancy. Here is a typical family budget:

"Patrolman A. (\$800) has a family of three, consisting of self, wife and son, four years old. Recently the wife has had a severe illness, which has cost for doctors and medicine \$34. This family shares a six-room apartment with the wife's mother, located in an attractive neighborhood.

"Although Patrolman A. budget for 1912 was \$1,057.51 he is not in debt, for his salary of \$800 was supplemented by drawing on previous savings to the amount of \$250 during 1912. Nothing was spent for furniture, since they share Mrs. A.'s mother's home. No new clothing has been purchased since Mr. A.'s appointment, and nothing is spent for recreation and amusement."

"The result of all of which is that the policeman is demoralized by lack of home life, and discouraged by debts that he has to carry over as a burden even when he gets a raise, what is more natural for him than to accept a chicken from the corner groceryman? That is the first little act of graft that opens the way to bigger ones.

"We asked many of them if they thought it would help them if they were given posts in the precincts where they live, but almost all of them, much to their credit, replied no, because they could not maintain authority where they were familiar, and many would take advantage of friendship.

"Another evil we have found is that credit houses get the 'cops' names from the civil list, fill out a special little card, send it to them and entice them into debt by buying things on the installment plan.

"We have found, as a general rule, that a man can just about come out even on \$1,000 a year, not allowing for emergencies. The \$1,400 man can do it, but a great emergency, if he has children, would swamp him, especially if he has incurred debts during his service at lower salaries. Then there are fines. 'Fide system' fines, they say; 'act of charity to abolish it'; family suffers; stands against him at promotion time—punish the man, not the family."

Although the findings of the investigators have not been completely tabulated yet, Miss Beavers said they seemed to indicate that the burdens of the policeman's life should be lightened.

The remedies, she said, would include, among others, adequate salaries, opportunity for some home life and the reduction of the number of benefit societies.

The investigation is being made for the use of the aldermanic police investigating committee.

## SWEENEY RESIGNS AS POLICE TREASURER

Indicted Captain No Longer to Handle Endowment Association Funds.

Captain Dennis Sweeney, the reduced police inspector against whom many indictments have been found since the police graft revelations, has resigned as treasurer of the New York City Police Endowment Association. His place has been filled by Captain Henry Burfield. Sweeney decided to resign soon after the dinner of the Police Lieutenant's Association, at which he was a guest of honor. So far as could be learned, no overtures were made by members of the Endowment Association for his resignation. Captains Patrick Corcoran, William Hogan and Henry, trustees of the association, met in the East 51st street station last Thursday afternoon and went over the books and business papers of the association.

From an order Captain Corcoran gave to the desk lieutenant, "Tony" Miller, that he was not to be disturbed, it became known about that the association was formulating plans for the raising of a fund to defend their fellow member. This, however, was denied yesterday by those who were at the meeting, as was the report that the meeting lasted from early in the afternoon until late at night. It was explained that the only matter considered was the resignation of Captain Sweeney and the investigation of the books and papers of the association.

The New York City Endowment Association includes practically all members of the Police Department with the rank of inspector and captain. The dues are nominal, it is said. The endowment retirement is less than \$1,000. There is also a fund, raised by subscription when the monthly dues have been overdrawn, for flowers at funerals and other incidental expenses. It could not be learned yesterday how the finances of the association stand or the amount of its funds on hand.

Inspector Donald Grant, of the Seventeenth Inspection District, which is in the Long Island City section of Queens, is president of the association.

## "DRY STATE" LAW IGNORED

Express Companies Ship Liquor Into Forbidden Territory.

Louisville, March 8.—In the absence of special instructions from their respective headquarters, local offices of express companies are receiving liquor for shipment without regard to the provisions of the Webb law, which restricts delivery in "dry" states.

A statement attributed to A. C. Sommers, representing the Adams and the Southern Express companies, says those companies will pay "no attention" to the law, at least until the courts pass upon it.

## LIFE SPARK TWICE FLEES

Returns to Supposedly Dead Man, Soon Flares Out.

While Patrolman Keeling and an ambulance driver of the Bathgate avenue police station, The Bronx, were unloading the supposedly dead body of Chris Haber, an electrician, who had fallen from an are light pole three-quarters of an hour before and were trying to lay it out on an improvised slab, Keeling thought he heard the man groan. The policeman bent over Haber and found he was breathing.

While the ambulance driver stood guard Keeling ran into the station house and called up Fordham Hospital. Dr. Muth, who, with Coroner Healy, had viewed the body and pronounced Haber dead, came to the station house and sent in a call to the Edison company for a pulmotor. The Bronx department of the company's first aid staff is at Park avenue and 16th street, three miles from the Bathgate avenue station, and Haber's breathing had stopped by the time the doctors arrived with the life-restoring apparatus. They worked over him until almost midnight before it was again decided that Haber was dead.

Haber had been working on an are light pole at Third avenue and 15th street. He suddenly lost his grip and fell twenty-five feet to the sidewalk. Felix Hanratty, his assistant, who was standing at the bottom of the pole, caught Haber, but the shock threw Hanratty, and the electrician's head cracked sharply against the curbstone. He was picked up and carried into a saloon on the corner, but later dragged out and laid on the sidewalk because the saloonkeeper thought the excitement inside was hurting his business.

Two big burns, one across the chest and the other in the palm of the right hand, showed that Haber got afool of the heavy voltage wires on the pole. It is believed the shock rather than the fall killed him.

## RAILROAD DISPUTE DISCUSSED

Employers' Committee Prepares for Arbitration Hearing.

Elisha Lee, chairman of the conference committee representing the Eastern railroads, arrived here yesterday with a number of the members of the committee to prepare for the hearings in the case of the demand of the firemen, which will begin to-morrow under the Erdman act before the committee of three arbitrators.

The members of the committee held an informal conference to get ready for the hearings, which will start promptly at 10 a. m. in the Astor Gallery of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Lee will be the principal witness on behalf of the railroads at the hearings. W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, who will be here to-day with the principal members of the conference committee of the firemen, will be the principal witness on behalf of the firemen.

## PREFERS DEATH TO RESCUE

Foiled in Attempt at Suicide Man Battles with Police.

A man who registered as John W. Mitchell at the Smith & McNeil's Hotel, in Greenwich street, gave four patrolmen and a fireman a desperate battle yesterday morning when they tried to arrest him following his attempt to commit suicide with a razor.

During the struggle to subdue the frantic man Patrolman Whitney was bitten in the right hand and had his clothing slashed. Mitchell was taken to the New York Hospital, bound hand and foot. His condition is not serious.

He had been at the hotel for a week, and was known to the other guests as "the man of mystery" because he shunned attention.

## ADMITS LOW WAGE MAY LEAD TO SHAME

Continued from first page.

played at his store. Of these forty-six girls received \$5, twenty-four \$4, twenty-three \$3.50 and six \$3. These last were errand girls, mostly brought in by their parents, who wanted them to learn the business so they might advance to higher salaries, he said.

"If one of your \$3 girls lost her virtue would it hurt your conscience?" asked O'Hara.

"Yes, certainly."

"Would you hold yourself responsible?"

"Well, now, let's think. Would I? Here's a girl brought in by her parents, living at home. Should I be responsible? I think not. I think the parents would be responsible."

#### Never Blacklisted Girls.

The witness said he never had heard of a girl being blacklisted for bad conduct, but did know of a floorwalker who had suffered that fate for immorality. Hillman admitted that he was a self-made man. He started at work at \$2 a week as a cash boy.

"Could you live on it?" inquired the chairman of the commission.

"Well, my father earned \$14, and my \$2 helped out. I walked to and from work."

Readiness of the big merchant to agree with the commission surprised and pleased the legislators. For instance, Mr. O'Hara asked if it had ever occurred to him to investigate applications for positions to ascertain whether the applicant could live on the salary in prospect. It had never occurred to him, he said, "but it's a good idea."

"Mr. Hillman, will you promise this commission to hire such an investigator?"

"Yes, certainly; glad to; it's a good idea," and the witness nodded his iron head emphatically.

Asked what he thought a girl could support herself on independently, Hillman said \$8 or \$9 a week.

"I could live on \$12 myself. Yes, I could squeeze through on \$10, I think," he added.

"So \$8 or \$9 would sustain a girl in Chicago, but it would not leave much for the 'movies' and soda, would it?" observed Senator Juhl.

"No; guess you can't get frivolous on that," laughed Hillman.

#### "Grow or Go!"

James Simpson, of Marshall Field & Co., who declined yesterday to disclose the profits of his firm, offered the commission private access to the books of the company. Hillman also agreed to do the same.

Senator Beall, addressing the latter as a self-made man, asked if he gave his employees the same chance to advance that he had.

"You bet!" replied the merchant. "We want 'em to advance. Why, there's a sign in my office, 'Grow or Go!'"

Senator Tossey asked if there was a tacit agreement among the retailers whereby one would not outbid the other to obtain a desirable clerk. The answer was an emphatic denial. Mr. Hillman said clerks were always leaving one firm to go with another.

Representative Lloyd told the witness that the report of the Chicago Vice Commission showed that many department store girl lived lives of shame. This was news to him, said Hillman, who denied any such condition in his store.

"Why," he exclaimed, "let me tell you about one of those 'mashers' who are always taking up the time of the girls. Two weeks ago one of our detectives caught one of them, and, honest, when that 'bull' got through with him he was a sight. Honest, he got more than was coming to him."

#### Invited to "Size 'Em Up."

Hillman thought the moral standards of the girls at Hillman's were high.

"Come on over and size 'em up!" he exclaimed. "You can tell as much about 'em as I can." Turning to Senator Beall, he made the invitation specific. "I'll show you around myself."

Mr. Beall, formerly known as the "stork" Mayor of Alton, laughed and said, "I'll be there."

John M. Glenn took issue with the allegation that there were 50,000 girls employed in Chicago at wages of \$5 or under. He said the last census showed only about 37,000 female wage earners in Chicago. He didn't think it could be possible that only 7,000 of them were getting more than \$5.

## TO HEAR GUNMAN'S APPEAL

"Gyp" the Blood Will Be First to Try for Reversal of Verdict.

Charles G. F. Wahl, former city magistrate, who was trial attorney for the gunmen who killed Herman Rosenthal, announced yesterday that the Appellate Division would soon pass on the appeal of "Gyp" the Blood (Louis Horowitz), one of the four convicts. Austen G. Fox, he said, had been retained by Horowitz's father. The latter has paid several visits to his son in Sing Sing and says that "Gyp" is so confident that he will get a reversal of the verdict that he has taken on weight and looks remarkably well.

According to Mr. Wahl, Mr. Fox has gone over the minutes of the proceedings before Justice Goff and has found them "seeming with perjury," so much so that Mr. Fox is "surprised that Justice Goff did not order the arrest of many of the prosecution's witnesses for perjury." Mr. Wahl said it was a "four-to-one shot" that the appeal would be granted by the Appellate Division and Justice Goff's decision reversed.

## CALLS COMPANY MISMANAGED.

Trenton, N. J., March 8.—Chancellor Walker, in the Court of Chancery, heard argument to-day on the application of Sarah S. Aldrich, of Glen Falls, N. Y., to have receivers appointed for the Union Bag and Paper Company, a \$27,000,000 corporation, chartered under the New Jersey laws. The complainant charged that the directors have mismanaged the concern, and insolvency is not alleged. The company denied mismanagement. Chancellor Walker reserved decision.

## POLICEMAN SAVES 11 LOCKED IN BUILDING

Telephone, Coal Hole and Ladder Enable Deserted Employees to Escape Dreary Week-end.

A careless janitor, who locked up the building at 6 o'clock and went home, left eight men and three women, employees of Mayer & Co., ladies' tailors, imprisoned for more than an hour in the loft building at No. 113 East 33d street last night. Not until after the captives had given up hope of release and were preparing to spend a hungry week end in the building did one of their number manage to break in the door of the manager's office and telephone the police, who made the rescue.

The employees did not discover their plight until a half hour after the janitor had gone. The men ran through the building, but all the office doors were locked, preventing them from getting to any windows except those on the eighth floor. The men leaned from these windows and shouted to the thousands hurrying along the street, but the high wind carried the sound of their voices across the roofs. The women wrote messages on paper, but the wind again foiled their efforts. By the time the bits of paper reached the street they had been carried blocks away.

When the 30th street police station got the message over the telephone, Lieutenant Mulligan sent Patrolman McGraw to the building. McGraw shouted to the prisoners to come down to the ground floor. By dint of much tugging and pulling he got the cover off a coal hole in front of the building, only to discover that it was twenty-five feet to the cellar floor below. The officer went next door, where a building is in course of construction, and borrowed a ladder, but the men and women in the building did not know how to get to the cellar from the ground floor, and McGraw, who is six feet tall and weighs 250 pounds, could not get through the coal hole. The policeman on the sidewalk and the prisoners in the building exchanged this information in loud shouts which faintly penetrated through the heavy doors of the entranceway.

The captives, however, finally told the patrolman that they would go on a hunt for the cellar, and in a few minutes a face smeared with coal dust appeared through the coal hole above the sidewalk. Another dirty face followed, and one by one the eleven employees got to the open air.

BEACHEY TO STOP FLYING  
Holds Himself Responsible for Several Aviators' Deaths.

Chicago, March 8.—Lincoln Beachey, the aviator, said last night that he would never fly again professionally. Beachey holds himself indirectly responsible for the death of several aviators, and gives this as his reason for giving up flying.

Beachey listed the aviators for whose deaths he held himself to be in a measure responsible. They include Kearney, Gill, Frisbie, Ely, Badger and Walsh.

"I have defied death at every opportunity in the last two years," he said. "I have been a bad influence, and the death of a number of young aviators in this country, can be traced, I believe, to a desire to emulate me in my foolishly daring exploits in the air."

"I have made a fortune in a little more than two years. I won the American altitude record here. This was the thing that earned for me a reputation for recklessness. I soared into the sky as far as my fuel would carry me; then, without gasoline, I